

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1857.

NUMBER 227.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$3; Weekly \$3; Even- ing Bulletin \$5 a year or 12½ cents a week. It mailed \$5 Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLUB PRICES.—In Advance.—5 Country Dailies or Tri- Weekly for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 5 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1.00 each. Weekly Bu- lletin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid. Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines.....\$1.00
Do, each additional line......25
Do, one week......25
Do, two weeks......35
Do, three weeks......50
Do, four weeks......75
Do, five weeks......1.00
Do, six weeks......1.25
Do, seven weeks......1.50
Do, eight weeks......1.75
Do, nine weeks......2.00
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Do, ninety-nine weeks......24.50
Do, one hundred weeks......24.75

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.
Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for first name.
Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, short and long, and notices of public meetings, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire com- panies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices, 25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Stating advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one box, and \$5 for each additional box.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING IN THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines) first insertion.....\$1.00
Do, each additional line......25
Do, one week......25
Do, two weeks......35
Do, three weeks......50
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Do, ninety-six weeks......23.75
Do, ninety-seven weeks......24.00
Do, ninety-eight weeks......24.25
Do, ninety-nine weeks......24.50
Do, one hundred weeks......24.75

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1857.

HOW A COUPLE WERE NOT MARRIED.—An incident has recently occurred in the east end of town illustrative of the number of "slips betwixt the cup and the lip." Some time ago a gentleman from New Orleans became enamored of a young lady residing at a hotel on Market street. The tender passion inflamed his breast to such an extent that a declaration was the only relief. This he made to the innamorata of his heart. But alack a day! The giddy girl re- fused his handsome appearance and proud pretensions. She refused him point blank and positively. He answered "No," emphatically. Repenting, however, of the manner in which she slaughtered the young man's hopes, she kindly told a friend of the proposal and her refusal. This friend said that she would accept. The New Orleans gentleman was re- ferred to her, proposed, and was readily accepted.

Of course the Southerner's heart palpitated strangely. He was in a flutter of excitement—fixed the happy day for last Sunday—himself purchased the dazzling robes to envelope the bride of his heart and the wines to sparkle at the consummation of his hopes.

Sunday came, the comet having mercifully spared our small planet. The groom dressed. His attend- ants dressed. The festive table was dressed. Slowly the minutes ticked off the flight of time, and nine o'clock, the hour appointed for repairing to the church, arrived. With it the groom and his friends arrived at the bride's house. She was called for, but the call, though loud and long, availed naught. The expected bride could not be found. She was sought for anxiously, but in vain.

The groom was disappointed, and came near doing that which the English army did in Flanders—that is, "swearing territory." But he repressed his feel- ings and adjourned to where had been spread the wedding feast. The champagne popped and the merry guests fell! So there was an end to the mat- ter.

The young lady has not been heard of since, and we believe that no reward has been offered for her apprehension.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—A large audience assembled last night to witness the exercises at the eighth commence- ment of this excellent school, and we have seldom seen so large a company of people whose counte- nances expressed so great delight. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Holman, the candidates were presented by the Dean of the Faculty, and the degree of M. D. was conferred upon the following gentlemen: Abram Bailey, Wm. Bailey, A. H. Bryan, F. M. Cannon, H. C. Cunningham, W. T. Edwards, B. F. Fields, R. H. Graham, M. S. Hulings, C. F. Hart, C. H. McGill, R. A. McMichael, Kandal Poindexter, John Poindexter, I. T. Phillips, E. M. Shepard, Alexander Mullen.

The valedictory by Prof. Seaton was admirably delivered, and received the marked attention of every auditor. A finer class of young gentlemen has seldom graduated in this or any other city. The exercises of the evening closed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Holman, and we venture to say that an audience has seldom left an intellectual feast more grateful to their literary tastes.

JOHN G. SAXE.—We understand that the poet Saxe reached our city last night, on his way to fulfill his appointment at the Henry Female College on Thursday. Mr. Saxe is justly an im- mense favorite with our citizens, and no doubt troops of them will go out to New Castle on Thursday morning to hear his poem. Let them do so by all means. The treat will be rich enough to repay a hundred such trips, if, indeed, the trip itself were not its own reward.

COURT POSTPONED.—The equity and criminal term of the Shelby circuit court has been postponed by Judge Bullock from the first Monday in July to the first Monday in August. Lawyers and litigants concerned will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, AND TRUTH.

Sweet Friendship's voice with quivering swell
In sadness breathes her deep farewell;
And, murmuring soft her latest strain,
Would seek to soothe the spirit's pain;

While, like some heavenly lute unstrung,
Whose wild notes on the air are flung,
The chords of many a wounded heart
Death's ruthless hand hath torn apart

Are echoing still their dirge-like knell,
And, bleeding, breathe a sweet farewell,
Oh! breaking heart, regard the song—
To thee the heavenly strains belong;

'Tis Friendship's hand that tunes the strings,
Her eye that weeps, her voice that sings,
Her feet that dance with thee to tread
The spot where sleeps thy hallowed dead.

'Tis Friendship's heart that bravely shares
Thy untold weight of griefs and cares,
Then heed, oh heed, her mystic song—
To thee, to thee the strains belong.

And oh, though vain her holiest powers
To soothe the heart in grief's dark hours—
Though vain her efforts, yet sincere,
To check the sorrowing mourner's tear—

Still with her hand enclasping thine
She points thee to a Love divine—
A Love that only brighter glows
Mid earth's dark gathering cloud of woes,

A Love that links the heart to Heaven,
And joins the chords death's hand had riven.
Oh love like this—born in the sky—
A Love that tinges each angel eye,

A Love that lights cherubic eyes,
And lives amid seraphic fires,
A Love that lights Heaven's dazzling throne—
Such love, and heart, is all thine own.

To thee it speaks with gentle voice,
And bids thy sorrowing soul rejoice;
It sings of Heaven, whose joys dipel
The darkening gloom of earth's farewell.

Yet still the heart a lamp would crave
To light its pathway to the grave;
A lamp whose radiant beams might fall
With changeless light o'er death's dark pall;

A star that might not shed its ray,
Then vanish, meteor-like, away,
But, ever shining, "lumine still"
Life's mingled path of good and ill.

For here o'er Love's sweet voice must fall,
And Friendship's songs prove no avail.
Lo! stricken heart, there is a star
Whose radiant beams no gloom can mar;

A lamp sustained by God's own hand,
Reached down to light earth's darkened land.
Truth, Truth divine, with heavenly ray,
Shines o'er thy sad and lonely way.

His beams thy bright affliction shed
Beyond the spot where sleeps thy dead.
Look up, fond heart, and joyful see—
Thy loved one waits in Heaven for thee!

May Truth divine—his faithful guide—
Shine o'er thy path, what'er betide;
And, oh, may Friendship's voice and tears
With words of hope dispel thy fears;

While Love her offering pure shall bring,
And sing as only angels sing,
Till, echoing through thy spirit's deep,
The heavenly strains may softly sweep,

And e'en thy heart admit the spell,
Nor pause to breathe one sad farewell.
LOUISVILLE, JUNE 19, '57. LIZZIE C. S****.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—The International is now open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. This magnificent Hotel, though established but a few years since, and com- peting from the outset against the world-wide fame of its great rival, the Cataract, already ranks among the very first in the world. And it richly deserves the whole measure of popular favor it enjoys. Of palatial proportions, everything in it and about it is expressive of princely elegance and taste. It is truly a luxurious palace of ease.

We need not add that the International is conducted in a manner befitting its splendid appointments. The watchful courtesy and winning gentleness of its Proprietor, Mr. Ira Osborne, constitute the crowning charm of the House. A more amiable and accomplished gentleman could scarcely be fancied much less found.

With such elements of prosperity, the brilliant success of the International is the most natural of events. May it long continue.

THE INDIANS IN OREGON.—The Indian Bureau has very late advices from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, who writes that the Indians in that quarter are peaceable, and that so long as they may not be on the point of starvation they are likely to remain so. From what we hear incidentally, we are inclined to believe that he is of opinion that it will cost the Treasury less to feed than to fight them.

The editor of the New Orleans Times says that "it is now the happy fortune of the United States to be virtually dismembered from all formal treaties." He seems to think that his country was at one time a part of its own "formal treaties." Our New Orleans contemporary is either somewhat unpracticed in the use of language or a gentleman of infinite sarcasm.

PEARLS IN WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK.—The Lyons (N. Y.) Press says a large number of real pearls have been obtained from fresh water clams picked up in the bed of the old canal in the town of Galen. The yield of pearls is said to be very fair, averaging nearly one to ten clams, and hundreds of men, women, and children are busily engaged in gathering the bivalves.

THE ARMY WORM.—We regret to learn, says the Chattanooga Gazette, that this little destructive insect is playing the mischief with the small grain and meadow crops in this section of the country. In some wheat fields, the stalks are almost literally stripped of the blades, and in many of the meadows the grass is literally mowed down and eaten up.

SEDUCTION.—The Carroll county (Ohio) Press gives the particulars of a trial for seduction, in which a young girl of seventeen is the plaintiff, and a Rev. Mr. Barclay, of the Seceder Church, defend- ant. The jury gave all the damages required—\$5,000, and would have given much more had it been asked.

Sales of some three or four thousand barrels of whale oil have been made in New Bedford, within a day or two, at from 70 to 72c per gallon. At New London, five hundred barrels of whale oil have been sold at 68c.

Last evening the commencement exercises of the Indiana Asbury Female College, at New Albany, occurred. Rev. Dr. Kingsley, of Cincinnati, delivered the address.

Richard Atkinson, Esq., and his young and beautiful bride, John R. Throckmorton, and Adol- phus Martin, all of this city, sailed for Europe on Saturday in the steamer Atlantic.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Delme's Drug Store, on the wharf.
Office at Shipplough, in the Canal Office.
Office at Louisville, Delme's Clothing Store, corner Fourth and Water streets.

The river continues to recede slowly. Last evening there were nine feet water in the canal and 6 feet 2 inches on the falls. Weather clear and warm.

The Rainbow.—This fleet and splendid steamer will leave for New Orleans this evening. She has large and well furnished cabins and rooms, and the Messrs. Huston, her clerks, are polite and attentive to pas- sengers.

The Chancellor.—Is another excellent boat which is advertised to leave for New Orleans this evening. She has a beautiful cabin and is well officered.

For St. Louis.—We need only remind travelers that the elegant packet Southerner, in command of Capt. Triplett, is the packet for St. Louis to-day. She never fails to have a crowd of passengers.

The D. A. Given is still in the Nashville trade and her Captain intends to stay in it. She should be liberally patronized by our shippers. She is adver- tised to leave this evening.

The steamer Win. Baird, Capt. Briscoe, which is now almost as good as new, will leave for Memphis this evening.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincin- nati to-day.

The Woodford passed Memphis at 4 o'clock on Monday morning. She will be due to-morrow morn- ing and will return to New Orleans on Friday eve- ning.

The Jesse K. Bell is up for St. Louis and not for New Orleans, as we had it yesterday.

The Memphis is advertised for Memphis.

THE APPELLATE JUDGESHIP.—We have received the official vote of Barren county, in addition to those published yesterday. It gives Judge Wheat 61 majority instead of 62, as reported.

A letter has been received from Mr. Wood, the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Hart, who states that he had again examined the poll-books of that coun- ty, and that Mr. Bullitt's vote was 174 instead of 274, as returned to Frankfort. The clerk of the County Court was absent, but he was expected home on the following day, when the correct vote would be dispatched to Frankfort.

It will be seen by our dispatches that Colonel Cumming has accepted the Governorship of Utah, and will at once remove there with his family.

It is reported that Col. Jack Hays will probably be transferred from California to the Surveyor Gen- eralship of Utah.

It will also be seen that Mr. A. Prentice, of North Carolina, has been assured of his appointment to the Governorship of New Mexico.

EXTRAORDINARY PICTURES.—We have been shown by Messrs. Housell & Metcalf, artists, on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, an en- tirely new species of picture. It is the ambrotype likeness transferred to leather with the utmost ex- actness and finish. The picture is thus rendered the more lasting and serviceable.

This novel improvement is worthy of notice and investigation.

The Shelby News speaks in very complimen- tary terms of the address of Rev. Dr. Humphrey, at the dedication of Grove Hill Cemetery, near Shel- byville.

A New Orleans editor thinks that "the rapid absorption of small powers by greater ones" in- dicates "the spirit of the age." We rather incline to think that it indicates the spirit of the race.

The following decision of the Circuit Court of the United States of Louisiana is of great interest to merchants, forwarders, and steamboat owners. We therefore give it in full. The history of the case is this: Some months ago the steamer Ohio, from Cincinnati bound to New Orleans, arrived here with a heavy cargo. Her captain, finding that she was drawing more water than there was in the canal at the time, had a portion of the cargo dis- charged into a lighter at the wharf. While the Ohio and the lighter were lying at the wharf, the steamer Diamond, in making a landing, came in contact with the lighter and it sunk, and some of the merchandise on it was lost or damaged. Tufts & Hobart, who owned some of the lost goods, brought suit against the boat for the loss of the same, but, as will be seen from the opinions of the judges, they held that the boat was not liable there- for.

JUDGMENT AND FINAL DECREE OF JUDGE McCALL.—The court having taken under advisement and carefully considered this case, is satisfied that the plea of want of jurisdiction in this court to maintain the present action is conclusively overruled by the general principle laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the propeller Genesee Chief et al. vs. Fitz Linn et al., and of Fretz et al. vs. Bull et al. (12 Howard, 459, 460), and observed in other reported cases of that court. Be- sides further satisfied, however, from the evidence before the court, that the custom of employing lighters on the Ohio river, as a means of enabling boats to transfer cargo from Cincinnati and other ports to points on the Mississippi river, must have entered into the contemplation of the parties herein, at the time of the execution of the contract of affreightment against which suit is brought, and that the accident which caused the loss occurred without the fault of the master and officers of the steamer Ohio.

It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the libel be dismissed with the costs.

Judge Campbell.—The libellants are the consignees of certain merchandise shipped on board the libel- lated Cincinnati, to be delivered at the port of New Or- leans, the unavoidable danger of navigation and fire only excepted. The steamer, at Louisville, Ky., placed a portion of her cargo—including the merchandise lost—on board of a lighter, to enable her to pass through the canal, in which the water was low at the time. The evidence shows that this was a usual expedient in the navigation of the Ohio at that place, and that the practice is well known and contemplated by shippers and carriers in their inter- course with one another.

While the merchandise was on board the lighter, the steamer Diamond came in contact with her and she was unavoidably sunk.

The principle is well settled. A carrier is not responsible upon the common bill of lading for a loss arising from a collision when he is without fault. 14 Peters, 99.

The question in this case is, whether the removal of the goods to a lighter deprived him of the benefit of this ex- ception in his bill of lading; in other words, was the mer- chandise on board the steamer Ohio, at the time, within the contemplation of the parties, as being subject to the risk of the navigation of the river, and the American Insurance Company, 3 Wend., 23; Wadsworth vs. Pacific Insurance Company, 4 Wend., 33; and the cases cited in the decision of these courts.

The lighter was used in the instance disclosed by the record in the course of the voyage, and as auxiliary to the design and object, and according to the usual custom of ship- ments, and which was well known to shippers. I think the libel is justified by the evidence contained in the record, for the non-satisfaction of the merchandise.

I were the question of jurisdiction, because it is very much controverted, and probably some definite rule will be settled at the next term of the Supreme Court of the United States.

MARRIED.

At Shippingport, on the 23d inst., by Rev. Mr. Senor, Capt. JAMES F. IRVIN to Miss AMELIA J., daughter of the late Frank McIlarry, of this city.

[From this morning's Journal.]

WASHINGTON, June 23.

Governor Cumming will take his family with him to Utah, intending to make the Territory his per- manent home.

Colonel Jack Hays, of Texas celebrity, now Sur- veyor General of California, will probably be trans- ferred to Utah in a similar capacity.

Brigham Young has never recognized the United States surveys, but claims possession of all the soil in Utah. Not one of the inhabitants holds lands de- rived by Government title, and, hence, even Salt Lake city itself is open to pre-emption. This is one of the perplexities with which the federal courts in the Territories will have to deal, together with estab- lishing or conferring titles to lands which may be derived in pursuance of the United States laws.

It is expected that troops and civil officers will leave for Utah by the middle of July or the first of August.

Colonel Richardson having declined the Governor- ship of Nebraska, Governor Issard (?) will return to be Territory and resume his duties.

J. H. O'Neill has been removed from the District Attorneyship of the Southern District of Ohio, and it is probable that Stanley Matthews will be ap- pointed in his place.

A. Prentice, of North Carolina, has returned home with the assurance of his appointment to the Governorship of New Mexico, vice Merriwether, who has tendered his resignation, to take effect in October.

PITTSBURG, June 23.

The adjourned Tax Convention met to-day. The county was very generally represented. The Com- mittee of Investigation reported the following resolu- tions:

1st. That while we declare our conviction that the county of Allegheny, and the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are able and willing to pay every dollar of their honest and legal indebtedness, it is the duty of the people to avail themselves of the legal invest- igation, challenged by the County Commissioners and Railroad Directors, and to thoroughly investigate the conduct of these officials in the issues of railroad bonds and warrants for the payment of railroad in- terest and recent newspaper publications, and as to the legality of the taxes now proposed to be assessed for these purposes.

The second resolution recommends measures being taken respecting the transfer of stock held by the company in all the railroad companies to which they subscribed, to all the holders of bonds issued for the payment of such stock, or to the trustees for the ben- efit of said holders, and until the same shall have been effected, the right to control and vote upon the same. That the same be taken from the commis- sioners and vested in the judges of the several courts of the county.

The third resolution recommends an entire divorce between the county commissioners and rail- road companies, and that no commissioner, or others in his employ, be made a director or hold office under a railroad company.

The 4th resolution recommends that the Legisla- ture pass an act prohibiting the Commissioners from drawing on the Treasury, or accepting or paying warrants, except for legitimate purposes, or for funds actually in the Treasury, and providing that the Commissioners give security for the performance of their duties.

The 5th resolution recommends a reform in the offices of the County Commissioners and Treasurer, declares the right of the people to look into their own affairs, and that they will support none who hold opinions contrary to the security of their property.

The 6th recommends a standing committee of citizens to direct and supervise such measures as may be necessary, to address the people, and devise means to carry the views of the convention into ef- fect.

7th. In case it should be held that taxes are leviable for railroad purposes, that it be required by law that the same be separately and specifically assessed and a separate account thereof be kept in the Treasury.

8th. If it be found that moneys have heretofore been paid without authority of law upon time war- rants drawn by the Commissioners or Treasurer, that proper measures be taken to hold the parties concerned to strict accountability.

9th. If the bonds given by the county have been disposed of at any time at a loss to the people with- out their consent, and in violation of the terms is- sued, measures be taken for repairing the loss by suit against the parties offending.

After the reading of the minority report, to the effect that Messrs. McClintock, Bailey, and Bing- ham, of the committee, were prevented from giving their views to the Convention for want of time, and expressing themselves favorable to the maintenance of the public faith inviolate, the above resolutions of the majority of the committee were adopted—65 against 9.

Considerable discussion and excitement occurred in the interim, during which a resolution protesting against paying any such tax, and a substitute pro- testing against repudiation, asserting that the bonds were issued in honor and good faith, and that they would meet promptly all the responsibilities incurred by the legal acts of the Commissioners, were laid on the table.

The Convention was not altogether harmonious. During the proceedings some members withdrew.

Many delegates from the country, if not in favor of repudiation, were opposed to paying interest on any bond of illegal issue, while the city delegates, with few exceptions, were in favor of paying the bonds.

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1887.

It is needless to remind the members of the Masonic fraternity that Compass Lodge No. 223 celebrates her sixtieth anniversary on this evening. Associating itself with the birthday of one of the brightest Christian patrons of Freemasonry, the occasion will bring together the brethren of the "mystic tie," to rekindle their zeal and love for the most ancient and honorable of orders. E. A. and F. C. Masons are respectfully united to the convocation. Past Master E. S. Craig will deliver an address in the Apprentice's Lodge.

The Americans of Warren county have nominated Wm. Sampson for the State Senate and N. G. Terry and Joseph F. Ray for the House of Representatives.

Major Barlow has announced himself as the Democratic candidate for Senator, and Col. S. Smith and T. M. Duke have announced themselves as the Democratic candidates for Representatives.

THE EXERCISES AT WEST POINT.—The exercises at West Point, prior to the final examination, were very interesting. On Wednesday of last week the cavalry exercises took place. A letter thus describes them:

In the afternoon, at half-past four, about half of the graduating class were drilled in the riding-hall, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The hall is new and quite commodious, being about two hundred feet long by fifty wide, and is far superior to any riding accommodations which the academy had previous to last year. There are two galleries erected for the accommodation of the audiences, and they are hardly as commodious as they might be, though they are a great convenience.

About half-past four the section to be drilled appeared, equipped for the exercise, and mounted on a very fine stud of horses provided by the institution. They first trotted round the course in double line, and then at a fast gallop rushed round the course like a whirlwind, until even the solid stone building seemed to shake to its foundation. And other movements were performed with great accuracy, and elicited much admiration.

The next operation was a drill in firing and the sabre exercise, to the initiated a most novel and interesting proceeding. About six feet from the wall, in the centre of the building at either side, were placed standards, bearing a resemblance to a gallop, the arms of which extended over the space between the standard and the wall. On this arm was suspended a ring, about two or three feet above the head of the rider passing under it. In a line with this were placed other standards, with heads made of cloth, supposed to represent the heads of soldiers waiting to have them cut off. Further on were smaller standards, with cloth caps, supposed likewise to represent soldiers kneeling on the ground, while cloth caps on the ground were supposed to be soldiers lying down, trying to get out of the reach of the sabre. The exercise consisted in riding furiously round the course in sections of four at a time. After riding around once, each of the dragons would level a loaded pistol and fire at one of the standing soldiers as he rode furiously by him; then, returning the pistol to the holster, the sabre was drawn with the rapidity of lightning, and a stroke was drawn for the next man, recovering in time to raise the sabre, and as they dashed by to carry off the ring on the point. All this is done with the consumption of less time than it takes to relate it, and is really a very exciting spectacle. The sabres went through the rings with a precision that would have been slightly disagreeable had they been aimed at a man's eye; and the stuffed heads of the imaginary soldiers received thumpings which could only have been endured by themselves. Human nature could not stand such usage, as the Irish said, without falling.

After a rather lengthy continuance of this exercise the order was given to "dismount," and in less time than it takes to write the word the whole troop was on terra firma. At the word "unsaddle," the nimble fellows worked skillfully for a minute, and soon the troop stood by their horses, having a simple blanket in place of saddle. At the word "mount," as many heads as there were dragons might have been seen bobbing in the air, and finally settle quietly on the top of firm bodies, seated on the blankets. The previous sabre exercise was then repeated, and the class proved as proficient without saddle or stirrup as with them, and the scarecrow men received another terrible punning.

The great ease with which the class rode, the precision of the marksmanship, and the perfect coolness displayed throughout the whole of the exhibition were pronounced exceedingly creditable, and an adequate result to the vigorous exertion and woful soiling of white pants necessary to the operation.

LEDICIOUS EFFECTS OF THE APPEARANCE OF A COMET IN 1712.—As everybody is on the *qui vive* in regard to the comet, and as all sorts of ideas are "around" in regard to it, we give the following amusing sketch gleaned from an old paper:

In the year 1712 Mr. Whiston, having calculated the return of a comet which was to make its appearance on Wednesday, the 14th of October, at five minutes after five in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with a terrifying addition that a total dissolution of the world by fire was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation Mr. Whiston had long maintained in England, both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction.

Several ludicrous events took place. A number of persons in and about London seized all the ladders and boats they could lay their hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding that when the conflagration took place there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for better than five years informed his wife that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife, having engaged a bail at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till she saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South Sea stock immediately fell 5 per cent., and the India 11; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river that the ship might not be endangered.

The next morning, however, the comet appeared according to the predictions, and before noon the belief was universal that the Day of Judgment was at hand. About this time three hundred and twenty-three clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the Church service on that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collection of novels and plays, and sent to the bookseller's to buy each of them a Bible and Bishop Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying." The run upon the bank was so prodigious that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes and handing out specie. On Thursday considerably more than 7,000 kept mistresses were legally married in the face of several congregations. And, to crown the whole farce, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Head Director of the Banks, issued orders to all the fire officers in London requiring them "to keep a good look out and have a particular eye on the Bank of England."

GEN. WALKER IN NEW YORK.—The New York Times, which has always been violently opposed to Gen. Walker, has the following notice of him:

On Saturday, Gen. Walker was called upon by Gen. Wallbridge, Hyram M. Fuller, Am. M. C. from Philadelphia, ex-Gov. Price, of N. J., J. S. Marmaduke, U. S. N., Judge Eno, of A. Sherman, and others.

Pressing invitations are made upon the General to attend *soirees*, theatres, and all kinds of public and private entertainments. Autograph hunters and daguerreotypists have him at every turn. This evening he is announced to attend Laura Keane's Varieties, and to-morrow evening at Bryant's Minstrels, some of the brothers having enjoyed a personal intimacy with him in California.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Sharon, Me., says: "The gold fever has broken out again in this town. An infirm man and his son obtained \$23 50 worth of the precious metal in five days. It is obtained only in the river among the rocks. I visited the spot yesterday and examined the specimens obtained. It is richer than the best of California gold, the 'lumps' varying in size from the value of one cent to one dollar. Some have been found much heavier. Considerable excitement exists here, and explorations are being made in the surrounding regions by returned Californians."

(From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.)

THE COMET DID STRIKE.—After all the ridicule which has been heaped on the prediction that a comet was to collide with the earth on the 13th of June, after all the small witticisms which have been expended on the believers in the possibility of such an occurrence, it is now evident that some remarkable and unusual disturbing cause was in operation, over the whole country, at the very time predicted for the collision. The question, "will the comet strike?" is now changed into another form—has the comet struck. Let us look at this fairly for a minute.

During the discussion consequent on the prediction of Dr. Cummings, the astronomers favored us with many concurrent opinions going to show two things. First, there would be no collision; but, second, if there were, it would do no great harm. We were told that a comet was a gaseous body, that in event of a collision no perceptible shock would take place, and only some more or less violent atmospheric disturbance would result. In this statement all scientific men agreed, and we think the events of the 13th of June, 1887, will go far to confirm the accuracy of their deductions, and to exorcise still more the wonder of the uneducated mind at the profundity and extent of astronomical research. But we must qualify this remark with a note. It is, perhaps, not to be regretted that men of science were so unanimous against a prediction which has been pretty certainly fulfilled.

Why was this so? There seems to have been a knowledge universally diffused, that a comet was to approach unusually near the earth at this time. A very few were bold enough to say that an actual contact would take place, but mark this, had the leading astronomers assented to this, and given to the prediction the weight of their names, they would have inflicted an evil much greater than the collision itself. Imagine for a moment the result. No matter how strongly they might have asserted the harmless nature of comets, one brooding horror would have dwelt upon the souls of men from the hour of prediction to that of fulfillment. As in the perils of storm at sea, when the sinking ship is settling to her doom, some go wild with hideous mirth, some curse their Maker and die with blasphemies upon their lips, while some reason is dethroned and suicide cuts short the agony, so would a large part of the community have felt and acted in expectation of the comet. We have reason to be thankful for that providential ignorance which saved us such a misery. This is alone a sufficient reason why philosophers, calm and secure in their own superior intelligence, should have denied the prediction. Again, there was another feeling, a pride of caste. Dr. Cummings was obscure, and they would not accept his calculations. At any rate, from whatever motive, they denied their truth, and it is fortunate for mankind that they did so.

So much for precedent circumstances demanding a consideration. Now, assuming that Dr. Cummings was right, what was to have been anticipated on the afternoon of the 13th of June, at the hour appointed, bearing in mind that the opinions entertained by astronomers, as to the comparatively harmless nature of comets, were undoubtedly correct?

Simply, certain atmospheric disturbances, sufficiently wide spread, and so disconnected from common causes, as to be evidently due to some general and unusual agency. The tornado in this State was, in itself, no evidence; for tornadoes have frequently occurred before. But the occurrence of a series of tornadoes, at the same hour, in regions separated by thousands of miles, accompanied by unusual electrical phenomena, and preceded by other extraordinary circumstances, was all that we had any reason to expect from the comet.

Now what are the evidences of such disturbances, and what are their attending circumstances? From the 1st of April to the 15th of June, nearly twelve surface inches of rain had fallen, more than double the usual quantity. As the day of collision approached, the character of rain storms became unusual. In Philadelphia, on Thursday preceding, small black clouds passed over which discharged hogsheads of water in solid bulk at intervals. In Willings alley about two hogsheads fell in, and covered a space of only some thirty feet, while all elsewhere was dry.

About the same time, remarkable rains occurred in Chautauque and Steuben counties, causing heavy floods. During all this time the weather was cool, the great heat of which tornadoes are always generated had not existed. The air of Saturday morning was still and cool; until, all at once, at about 2 P. M., the very hour designated for the contact of the comet, there occurred in far separated regions a series of fearful storms, each independent of the other, with a total disconnection, so far as any ordinary causation is concerned, but with such a remarkable coincidence as to time and character, that some single and unusual source can only account for them.

The storm in Oswego, Oneida, and Schenectady counties is evidently one, but so different was it from the ordinary tornado, that many who have studied it refuse to class it with any known phenomenon.

That in Massachusetts was less remarkable, but it seems to have been isolated from the New York storm.

In Connecticut, another eddy of the great whirl produced by the contact of the atmosphere of the earth with that of the comet manifested itself at Wethersfield. "Hail stones fell very thick, and of a peculiar shape, being more like ice broken up in pieces of from half an inch to an inch square. Among the hail-stones were noticed also iceicles that fell from the clouds, ranging from two to half an inch long, and about half an inch thick."

In Kentucky, the city of Louisville was "visited by a storm that in terrible intensity and violence exceeded all the rest. The sky was overcast with dusk with portentous black clouds, followed by a wind storm that for a few moments seemed irresistible. Suddenly the wind ceased and the rain poured down in torrents, accompanied by the most vivid lightning and terrific thunder."

In Illinois, at Aurora, the storm was also terribly severe. At Pana, on the Illinois Central Railroad, it was far worse than even in Oneida county, of this State. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: "It rained heavily twenty-five houses in our village, and done serious damage to fifty others. Many of the houses left standing are rendered worthless being riven and shattered. Some of the houses have been taken up so clean, and precipitated from their foundations, that you could hardly tell where they had stood. Roofs were carried through the air as if they were straws."

We need not add other incidents of these storms. Shall we call all this mere accident, or was some great cause at work that day, of which these storms were but what we have called them, the mere eddies of the great whirl produced by the contact of two immense gaseous currents of frightful velocity?

It was not to be expected that so great a cause should die in its first effort. On Sunday afternoon the captain and crew of a vessel on Lake Ontario distinctly saw something in the northeast part of the heavens, which he describes as a mass of nebulous and translucent matter, apparently moving along with considerable rapidity. Some of the hands on the boat also saw the same phenomenon.

On the same day many heavy thunder storms occurred elsewhere, but the argument is now sufficiently full.

It is predicted that on a certain hour of a certain day an event will take place, to be manifested by remarkable atmospheric changes. On the very hour of the very day such phenomena do occur, in many localities, thousands of miles apart.

We have taken the affirmative of this question. We have piled up coincidences of prediction and fulfillment, such as will, we think, trouble any one who chooses to take the negative. Who will prove that the comet did not strike?

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE WARREN STATUE ON BUNKER HILL.—Like everything that proceeds from the pen or lips of Mr. Everett, this address is completely up to the requirements of the occasion. It is tasteful, eloquent, and beautiful in a characteristic degree. We subjoin the more general portions of it, including the bold and thrilling peroration:

Nor is it the least of the satisfaction with which we pay these honors to the memory of Warren and celebrate the anniversary of his sacrifice, that we do it with no feelings of unkindness toward the land of our Fathers. Time has long since poured its healing balm into the wounds of the Revolution, and the ancient ties of common language and kindred blood have resumed their force. Reason and humanity alike forbid that the fierce collisions which unavoidably attend the disruption and re-organization of States should open perennial fountains of national bitterness. When the excitements of the struggle are past, the great movements of public policy should be as calm and passionless as the march of the planets through the sky.

While we pay due honors to the illustrious men who led the armies of the Revolution, we rejoice to believe and to know that the great separation which they effected has been productive of equal benefits to both countries, and that the enlightened English statesmen of the present day, like the Burkes and Chathams of the Revolutionary period, acknowledge the soundness of the principles for which our fathers flew to arms, and are everywhere extending their application throughout the colonial empire of Great Britain. Henceforth let our only contest with the fatherland be a generous emulation in the arts of peace. While I speak, the public vessels of the two countries are bound on a joint errand to the mid ocean, not to stain its waters with fraternal blood, but to knit the two continents together by those mysterious bonds by which modern science and art, outstripping the lagged hours, annihilating the width of oceans, and flashing like thought through their rayless depths, is bringing the whole civilized world into the magic circle of instantaneous communication.

But, after all, the o'elisks we erect and the statues we set up are but expressive symbols. The proudest monuments to the memory of our fathers are not those which are carved by the skillful artist from blocks of marble, or reared by the architect in majestic piles of granite. These, indeed, have their value and their interest. They mark for the latest posterity the scene of some momentous conflict; they redeem from the power of time and decay the features of some noble countenance and the proportions of some manly form, causing the poor dust to start into life again from the molten bronze or the quarried marble. But these are not the rewards for which Warren and his associates braved death; not the monuments which will best perpetuate their fame. The principles of free government for which they laid down their lives; the national independence which by united counsels and painful sacrifices they achieved on hard-fought fields; this great family of States, which, with prophetic foresight, they bound together in a fraternal confederacy; this admirable adjustment of local and federal government—the most exquisite contrivance of political wisdom which the world has seen—these shall be their enduring monument. Nor less eloquent in their praise shall be the material prosperity which has resulted from their wise and patriotic measures.

The world-surrounding ocean, whitened with the sails of American commerce, which before the Revolution was hemmed in by the narrow limits of colonial restriction; the hundreds of cities that line the coast and crown the banks of noble rivers, and which have started from the soil since the establishment of independence; the vast wilderness, whose primeval forests are yearly bowing to the settler's axe, affording a home to the redundancy of our own population and the hungry millions of Europe; those boundless prairies, over which the living wave of population is pouring like a rushing tide, bringing with it to the utmost verge of settlement the last results of civilization; railroads following the line of the recent Indian trails; electric telegraphs to convey intelligence where the mailcoach was thing of yesterday; great steamers on rivers and lakes traversed within a generation by the bark canoe—these proclaim, in language more expressive than inscriptions on the monumental granite, in forms more significant than the sculptured marble, the worth and the memory of the great and good men who sowed in weakness the harvest which we raise in power, who, in the doubtful elements of national greatness which opened upon them a visionary future, beheld the germs of this palmy growth, of this imperial abundance, as the sculptor beholds in advance the muscular limbs, the glowing features, the triumphant expression of his marble hero, in the heart of the shapeless block.

Finally, my friends, let the recollections of a common danger and a common glory, which the day and the spot awaken, bring with them the strengthened love of a common country. The patriotism of our fathers, and especially of the illustrious man whom we commemorate, was of the most comprehensive cast.

The melancholy tidings of the death of Warren were received with poignant grief throughout the country, and it may be doubted whether the most brilliant success on Bunker Hill could have done as much to bind the colonies together as the noble, though in its immediate results unavailing, resistance; the profuse, though at the time unprofitable, outpouring of human blood. A great revolution must be inaugurated with a great sacrifice, and all the loftier passions are ennobled by the purification of sorrow; nor is it certain that Warren, had he assumed the command and driven the enemy back to his boats, would have done as much to kindle a chastened and resolute enthusiasm throughout the country, and unite the colonies in the impending struggle, as when he shouldered his musket and fell in the ranks.

And, oh my friends, let the lesson of fraternal affection which he taught us in his death be repeated in the persuasive silence of those stony lips. In his own heart-stirring language, let "the voice of our fathers' blood cry to us from the ground," and upon this sacred day, and on this immortal hill, let it proclaim a truce to sectional alienation and party strife, as the medieval church proclaimed the "Truce of God." Wherever else the elements of discord may rage, let the billows sink down and the storm be hushed, like yonder placid waves, at the foot of Bunker Hill. Here let the kindly feelings that emanated our fathers revive in the bosoms of their sons, assured that—should "the malice, domestic or foreign, that should divide the living champions should fall, that monumental cheek would burn with the glow of patriotism, that marble sword would leap from its scabbard, and the heaving sods of Bunker Hill give up their sheeted regiments to the defence of the Union!

A SCENE NOT DOWN IN THE BILLS.—In the city of Providence there was a large audience collected within the walls of the old theatre. The performance had reached the crisis wherein the dreadful villain of the play was to be shot—the fatal pistol was even pointed at its victim, the house was wrought up to the intensest excitement, and all was still as death. At this breathless pause a highly respectable citizen in the stage-box arose, and addressing the hero of the pistol, while his wife sat by his side, her cheeks ashy pale and a thumb thrust into each ear, said:

"Mr. Duffy, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Duffy, don't shoot the villain just yet! For love's sake desist! *Me chubtle's afraid of a gun. Wait till we retire from the theatre!*"

The gun didn't explode, but the audience did. Duff walked, but they couldn't.

The French Minister.—A Wisconsin editor says that at Marietta, Ohio, the French Minister, Count de Sartiges, was introduced as Count *Sauvages*.

MARRIED.

Near Fisherville, on the 23d inst., the Rev. GIPSON GOUGH, formerly of Shelby county, Ky., lately of Illinois, to Miss ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Cornelius and Jane Hope.

DIED.

On Monday, the 22d inst., at the residence of Mr. Adams, R. M. SELBY, aged 31 years.

Wanted.

4 JOURNEMEN BRICK-LAYERS to go out of the city. Apply to J. B. SMITH, GUTHRIE & CO., 564 Main st.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—Can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when the use of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, would not only leave the teeth white as alabaster, but the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETTERIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Son, gents, Louisville, Ky. apr 21 j&bd&wjeowly

PENMANSHIP.

SUMMER CLASSES.
MR. MYERS takes pleasure in announcing to Parents and Teachers that he will commence the annual summer classes in Penmanship in this city on Wednesday, July 1, 1887. Mr. Myers flatters himself that his long experience as a teacher of this art, his progressive and natural method of instruction, together with a strict adherence to an easy and graceful position in the writer, place the advantages of his school above those of any other in the city.

ROOMS.
On First street, between Walnut and Chestnut, known as Mr. Butler's Female School.

HOURS OF INSTRUCTION.
From 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., for males, and from 3 to 5 P. M. for females.

NOTICE.
A special class will be taught from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M., for Ladies.

Book-Keeping will be taught during the season.

TERMS.
For Penmanship, per month..... \$4
For full course in Double Entry Book-Keeping..... 80
To be paid one-half in advance.

J. B. MYERS, Principal.

CAWTHON'S

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

BY THE SINGLE BARREL OR QUANTITY ALWAYS ON HAND AT THE

BROADWAY MILLS.

323 First Main st. BEN. F. CAWTHON.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY.

feb 12 daily may 23 bly

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock, and Fulton between Preston and Floyd streets. mar 5 j&bdm

Dr. King's Dispensary.

D. R. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other discharges growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. After a careful and judicious examination, he may be relied upon to have the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitution.

Sufferers of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEXUAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of incontinence, youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which derange the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, will receive enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

Strictest secrecy observed in all cases. *att&bdm*
Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the evening. *oc wewoly*

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Those wishing anything in the line of toys for the holidays, can find a well-selected and general assortment of everything in that line for sale at the lowest prices for cash at

J. B. J&B 405 Market street, one door above Third.

GENTS' LASTING GAITERS AND LASTING TIES received at J. B. J&B OWEN & WOOD'S.

LADIES' FINE PHILADELPHIA LASTING GAITERS WITH HEELS.—Another lot received at J. B. J&B OWEN & WOOD'S.

MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—All qualities and styles for sale at OWEN & WOOD'S.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CONGRESS GAITERS AND OXFORD TIES for sale at OWEN & WOOD'S Shoe Emporium.

Hard Words Made Easy.

RULE FOR ACCENT AND PRONUNCIATION, with instructions how to Pronounce. Price 10c. for sale by J. B. J&B CRUMP & WELSH.

Blunders in Behavior Corrected. Price 10c. for sale by CRUMP & WELSH.

Mind Your Steps. PUNCTUATION MADE PLAIN and Composition Simplified for Teachers, Writers, and Talkers. Price 10c. for sale by J. B. J&B CRUMP & WELSH.

Harper for July. Price 20c. Just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

Piano-Fortes! Piano-Fortes! Just received another beautiful assortment of Piano-Fortes, which for elegance of tone and finish have never been equaled in this market. For sale at low prices and fully warranted by D. P. FAULDS & CO., 529 Main st., between Second and Third sts.

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

We have just received another selection of rich Coral, Rose, Grape, Turquoise, Pearl, Garnet, and other sets; elegant Oriental, Garnet, and Pearl Sets; Cameos set in Garnet, Coral, Pearl, Fruit, and plain Gold; full sets of Pearl. The above are made to our special order, and cannot be surpassed in richness or will be sold at as low prices as any house in the city. J. B. J&B 529 Main st., between Second and Third sts.

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL BALLAD.

On Tuesday, June 23, will be published a beautiful ballad entitled "Old Times," arranged with Piano-forte accompaniment by S. V. Morris, author of "Maggie Mac," "Sue sleeps" "neath the heather," &c. Price 25c. Music dealers wishing to receive an early supply should forward their orders at once. The demand for this song will be immense. D. P. FAULDS & CO., Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Publishers of Music, 529 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

GREAT BARGAINS

Rich Foreign and American Dry Goods.

MARTIN & PENTON,

96 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, LOUISVILLE, KY.

PREPARATORY to going East. will from this day offer at great bargains, in order to reduce their stock to the lowest possible point. We devote attention to the following:

SILKS SILKS
Plain and fancy dress silks of every kind at or near cost. Elegant brocade silks at great sacrifice.

DRESS GOODS.
Rich styles of Berge, Organdy and Lawn Robes, plain and plaid and printed, French Organdies, Jaconets, brilliants, and Lawns.

EMBROIDERIES.
Rich Maltese Lace Sets, Maltese and Honiton Collars, French worked Jaconet and Swiss Collars, Cambric and Swiss Bands, &c.

LINEN GOODS.
Super Maltese Sheets, super Linen Damask, Table-Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Sheeting and Pillow Linen, &c.

DOMESTICS.
Super bleached and brown Cottons, super white Flannels, Sheeting, Checks, Ticks, Cottonades, and a good stock of Negro Goods.

STRAW HATS.—The largest stock in the city, and in the assortment will be found some new and beautiful styles. PRATHER, SMITH & CO., 455 Main st.

An old friend says: "For ten years I have bought my stationery, and school books, such as First, Second, Third, and Fourth Readers, grammars and dictionaries, primers and spellers, arithmetics and histories, my blank memorandum and pass books, copy and ciphering books, letter, cap, and note paper, business and note envelopes, slates and slate pencils, playing cards and bonnet boards, ink and inkstands, steel pens and pen-holders, C. Hagan & Co., 507 Main street, between Third and Fourth." It's the place to get your money back. Uniform low prices, excelled by no other house. Quantities sold to suit purchasers and every satisfaction guaranteed and rendered to customers. Grocery, confectionery, and drug houses, who buy to sell again, will consult their own interest by giving Hagan & Co. a call. j8 bim

On account of the immense number of people that flock to Dr. Jones's office he will be unable to leave the Galt House for four or five days to come. Persons afflicted with deafness, with impediments of speech, and with chronic diseases of every nature. And, in fact, the whole public have seen or heard of cases cured by Dr. Jones that no other Physician presumed to undertake, and that all others considered incurable, yet Dr. Jones has cured them.

AFFLICTED IN SPEECH.—Dr. Jones, of Philadelphia, never fails to cure. He is at the Galt House still. He cures the deaf—gives speech to the speechless and eyes to the eyeless.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER, FANCY, AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—We would invite the attention of ladies, especially those visiting our city in search of the latest styles of all kinds of fancy goods, to the stock at the house of G. B. TAYLOR, corner of Fourth and Market streets. In order to reduce his stock previous to making his fall purchases, he will offer from this date until the close of the season his entire stock of fancy silks, berege, grenadine and organdy robes, silk and lace mantillas, embroideries and lace goods, organdy and jaconet muslins, bereges and tissues, parasols, &c., at greatly reduced prices. His stock of the above goods cannot be excelled in point of variety, style, and elegance by that of any other southern or western house. Ladies will find it to their interest before making their purchases to examine the goods at this house.

Corner of Fourth and Market streets. june 18 dj&bd&wje2

TRY IT AND SEE.—If there is any person in the whole range of paper who has never had occasion to test the virtue of Porter's Oriental Life Liniment, he should immediately purchase a twenty-five cent bottle and be convinced of its utility. For the cure of Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Old Sores, Tetters, Rheumatism, &c., it is the most popular remedy now in use, and is equally popular in diseases of horses. For the cure of Sweeney, Scratches, Stiff Joints, Cuts, Mogs, Swellings, &c., it is unrivaled.

The Oriental Life Liniment is put up in three different sized bottles and sold at twenty-five, fifty cents, and one dollar per bottle. Principal depot, 96 Third street, Louisville, Ky., and sold by dealers everywhere. m28 j&bd&w

We invite the attention of our readers to the very rich stock of jewelry and fine watches of Messrs. F. Yeiser & Co., on Fourth street, under the National Hotel. It being their intention to close their business in Louisville, they offer their entire stock at cost. Certainly this renders their store very attractive. It will be seen from their card in another column that they request an early payment of accounts due them. j8 l8 j&bd&w

Little Dorrit.

Little Dorrit complete. Two volumes in one. Price 50c. Neighbor Jackwood, by Paul Cretton. \$1 25. Biographical Essays, by H. T. Tuckerman. Price \$1 75. Also new supply of Iniquity. CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

New Books.

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF DR. LEWIS F. LINN, for ten years a Senator of the U. S. from the State of Missouri. Price \$2. The Life of Charlotte Bronte, author of Jane Eyre, Shirley, Villette, &c., by E. C. Gaskell. 2 vols. Price \$1 50. The Interior Terrace, or the Clue of Life, by the author of the Hill of Redefire. 2 vols. \$1 50. Bryant's Poems. Blue and gold. Price 80c. David Scott Case. Price 50c. Just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84

TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, AND VALISES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN TRUNKS AT

J. H. McCleary's

NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,

Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

I would respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others visiting the city to my large and elegant assortment of TRUNKS, which I am prepared to offer at least twenty-five per cent. lower than any other establishment in the city. My stock embraces a greater variety of Trunks than is kept by any other house in the Western country. Many of the styles are entirely new and cannot fail to please those in want of a Trunk both as regards price and quality. The many advantages which I possess over the other houses in the city, such as manufacturing my own boxes, finishing my own leather, importing my own material, etc., enable me to offer my trunks at much lower prices than any other establishment either in this city or Cincinnati. Merchants and others will be consulting their own interests by giving me a call before making their purchases. Orders promptly attended to. (may 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 31)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

AT 10 PER CENT LESS THAN COST!

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public of Louisville that he has opened his store on Fourth street, and offers his entire stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, at ten per cent under cost for cash.

The above goods are all in perfect order. Persons desiring to purchase low, fine Watches, Jewelry, etc., have now an opportunity of purchasing at less than Eastern cost.

THE STATION, No. 81, Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

N. B. Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual, and warranted. (may 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 31)

THE GREATEST VARIETY

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

JULIUS WINTER & CO.

Corner of Third and Market sts., Louisville, Ky.

HAVE on hand, for the Spring and Summer trade, the largest and best assortment of

CLOTHING,

adapted to Men's and Boy's wear, ever manufactured in the City of Louisville.

Coats, Pants, Vests, and a large assortment of Furnishing Goods always on hand.

A full assortment of FINE GOODS manufactured by order in garments in the best and most workmanlike manner at shortest notice.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. (may 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 31)

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner. (may 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 31)

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and PITTSBURGH and SLEIGHT, make our assortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are uniform and as low as the lowest.

Call on office on Third street, opposite the Post-office. (may 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 31)

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving as one percent. Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:

BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;

BANK OF THE UNION, do;

CITY BANK, do;

BANK OF COMMERCE, do;

TRADERS BANK, do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, do;

NORTHERN BANK TENN., do;

HUTCHINGS & CO., do;

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new building.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. (may 26 & 27 & 28 & 29 & 30 & 31)

PETERS, CRAIG & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve pianos per week. We would respectfully

inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we have for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received the most honorable testimonials from the leading musical journals of New York and Boston.

Our Pianos are made in the city of New York, and are of the best quality and workmanship.

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